

"To all the men and women in our military, every sailor, every soldier, every airman, every Coast Guardsman, every marine, I say this: Your mission is defined. The objectives are clear. Your goal is just. You have my full confidence, and you will have every tool you need to carry out your duty."

President George W. Bush



The Official U.S. Army Magazine

September 2002
www.soldiersmagazine.com

Soldiers



ATTACK ON AMERICA

ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

Special Edition
Bookmarker Enclosed

9-11 Commemoration Message to Soldiers

One year after the events of September 11, 2001, The Army pauses to remember and honor the victims of the attacks against our Nation in New York City, in Washington D.C., and in Pennsylvania.

11 September is a day to reflect on their sacrifices and the sacrifices of their families as we pay respect to our fallen comrades, our dearest friends, colleagues, loved ones both military and civilian, and others who lost their lives in those senseless acts of terrorism.

And we also remember those who have been lost in operations since that date in the war against terrorism, a necessary and successful campaign quickly mounted in response to those attacks. Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines have given their last full measure of devotion to our great country, to the defense of freedom, and to the fight against tyranny. We will not forget, and will long honor, their devotion to this country and the principles we hold dear.

For over 227 years now, Soldiers have defended freedom. And today, Soldiers are again fighting on behalf of the Nation as part of America's joint warfighting team prosecuting the war on terrorism. We can all be justifiably proud of The Army's achievements as the vanguard of democracy and liberty. Those achievements included the actions of Army civilian employees and family members who reacted so bravely and without hesitation to the attack on the Pentagon. They included the actions of our Army Special Operations forces — first on the ground in Afghanistan — as they linked up with leaders of the Northern Alliance and launched our campaign against terror by creating the conditions for our joint and combined victory — ridding Afghanistan of Taliban and al-Qaeda oppression. They were apparent as Soldiers from the Guard and Reserve mobilized for Operations Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom, in the determined actions of Soldiers fighting in previously unheard of places like the Shah-e-Kot Valley during Operation Anaconda, and in all of the sacrifices and the selfless service of all members of the Army Team both at home and abroad over the past year.

So today we honor those lost a year ago, those lost in the long days since September 11th, and all of their families — we know we do not Soldier alone. We acknowledge the enduring contributions of The Army during the past year, and we look forward with determination and resolve as we continue to fulfill our nonnegotiable contract with the American people — to fight and win our nation's wars, decisively. You are respected by our allies, feared by our opponents, and honored and esteemed by the American people. Your courage, dedication to duty and selfless service to the Nation are the hallmarks of the United States Army.

We will never be able to tell you enough how very proud we are of you; the Well-Being of our Army family — Soldiers, civilians, retirees, veterans, and their families — is always foremost in our prayers and in our actions. Thank you for your service, for your sacrifices, and for your abiding devotion to duty.

God bless each and every one of you and your families, God bless our magnificent Army, and God bless America.



Eric K. Shinseki
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff



Thomas E. White
Secretary of the Army

"Today America is a safer place to be than it was on September 11."

President George W. Bush

Message from the editor

To Americans, Dec. 7, 1941, has been a date that truly has lived in infamy.

Seared into our collective national consciousness, this date would symbolize a foreign power's cowardly attack against our country — an attack that killed thousands of Americans. Our nation would never be the same. Before Pearl Harbor we were an isolationist nation that looked inward. Afterward, we would fight and win the greatest war in recorded history and emerge a superpower on the world stage.

Nearly 60 years later another date has joined the ranks of the infamous — Sept. 11, 2001. Again our country has suffered a cowardly attack — this time not by a nation, but by a terrorist network. On this day, more Americans died in New York, Washington, D.C., and in a field in Pennsylvania than were killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor. And again, America is forever changed.

This special issue of *Soldiers* is dedicated to the men, women and children who were killed in the attack on America one year ago. In this pictorial chronology of events since 9-11, we have focused not on the tragedy, but on what was done about it. Given the sheer number of events since Sept. 11, it was impossible to depict a comprehensive chronology. We present the best record of events possible given the constraints of time and resources.

As this publication goes to press, the war on terrorism is far from over. But the words of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Dec. 8, 1941, address to a joint session of Congress are as true today as they were then:

"Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces — with the unbounding determination of our people — we will gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God."

John E. Suttle



The Official U.S. Army Magazine

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Soldiers (ISSN 0093-8440) is published monthly under supervision of the Army Chief of Public Affairs to provide the Total Army with information on people, policies, operations, technical developments, trends and ideas of and about the Department of the Army. The views and opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to **Editor, *Soldiers*, 9325 Gunston Road, Suite S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581**. Phone: DSN 656-4486 or commercial (703) 806-4486. Or send e-mail to soldiers@belvoir.army.mil. ■ Unless otherwise indicated (and except for "by permission" and copyright items), material may be reprinted provided credit is given to *Soldiers* and the author. ■ All photographs by U.S. Army except as otherwise credited.

■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army Distribution Operations Facility, 1655 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114-6181, in accordance with Initial Distribution Number (IDN) 050007 subscription requirements submitted by commanders. ■ The Secretary of the Army has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business as required by law of the department. ■ Use of funds for printing this publication was approved by the Secretary of the Army on Sept. 2, 1986, in accordance with the provisions of Army Regulation 25-30. Library of Congress call number: U1.A827. ■ Periodicals postage paid at Fort Belvoir, VA, and additional mailing offices. ■ Individual domestic subscriptions are available at \$36 per year through the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. For credit card orders call (202) 512-1800 or FAX (202) 512-2250. ■ To change addresses for individual subscriptions, send your mailing label with changes to: Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop SSOM, Washington, DC 20402. ■ POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Fort Belvoir address above.



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America - September 2002



COL E. T. Magdziak (both)

9-11



Staff Sgt. Larry A. Simmons, USAF (both)



America and the War on Terrorism



"Today, our fellow citizens, our way of life, our very freedom came under attack in a series of deliberate and deadly terrorist acts. The victims were in airplanes, or in their offices; secretaries, businessmen and women, military and federal workers, moms and dads, friends and neighbors. Thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil, despicable acts of terror."

President George W. Bush

AP Photo/Tribune-Democrat/David Lloyd



The War on Ter

SINCE Sept. 11, when terrorists hijacked commercial airliners and crashed them into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and caused a third airliner to crash in a Pennsylvania field, America has experienced unprecedented changes.

The chain of events sparked by the horrific attacks affected virtually every aspect of life in America, from travel and commerce to missions of the joint military services. At the same time, federal agencies, including the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Postal Service and the FBI, modified their methods of doing business.

The Sept. 11 attacks gave Americans a sense of what it felt like to be bombed, and safeguarding major cities became the nation's top priority.

"Operation Noble Eagle" — America's homeland-defense initiative — encompassed every imaginable safeguard to that end. President George W. Bush allocated \$10.6 billion from the fiscal year emergency budget to homeland security.

He activated National Guard and Reserve soldiers and established the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Advisory System.

For months after the attacks, Air Force and Air National Guard fighters patrolled the skies. And the government assumed the security mission at the nation's airports.

Borders were heavily moni-

tored, and security was increased at major utilities, transportation routes and nuclear power plants.

Some 4,000 FBI agents and 3,000 support personnel focused on an international investigation of Sept. 11. It was the largest investigation in U.S. history, and revealed that a network of terrorists in the United States and abroad had been training specifically for the mass-murder missions.

Soon after the airliner attacks, anthrax-tainted letters claimed headlines as a new scare rocked the nation. The FBI reported that it responded to some 8,000 anthrax-related calls, most of them hoaxes.

Countless state, federal and civic organizations pooled resources to avert other tragedies as they dealt with the aftermath of those at hand.

As the world witnessed America's painstaking search, rescue and recovery efforts, and members of the clergy delivered death notifications, a stream of somber memorial services and burials for those who died in the attacks followed. Communities, special-interest groups and health professionals came together to support grieving survivors.

When Operation Enduring Freedom, the campaign to eliminate the tentacles of the extended terrorist network, got under way, Americans and governments around the world demonstrated their support. It seemed patriotism had experienced a revival.

The United States and coalition forces attacked Afghanistan-based al Qaeda and Taliban forces that threatened the civilized world. Special forces soldiers killed hundreds of the Muslim extremists and captured hundreds more.

And when Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters began arriving at the detention camp established at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the first positive results of the war on terrorism emerged; a terrorist army had been identified and its ranks considerably thinned. That fact alone seemed to supplant some of the shock, sadness and anger that people across the country — and around the world — had expressed since Sept. 11.

U.S. and coalition-force losses were few, but the deaths reminded the world that freedom comes at a high price.

On this one-year anniversary of Sept. 11, America can measure its success in both of its operations against terrorism — Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom.

On the homefront, the rubble has been cleared. The damaged section of the Pentagon has been rebuilt, and some workers have returned to the areas that were renovated. In New York, clean up of 1.8 million tons of debris at the 16-acre WTC-site was completed during a solemn May 30 ceremony.

Today, plans for an appropriate monument to those who died at the WTC are under way, and, for the Pentagon, 400 chaplains and chaplain assistants have assembled a stained-glass window that will hang in a memorial chapel there, in a part of the Pentagon that had been destroyed, in remembrance of those who died.

Many workers who were injured in the attacks have returned to their jobs. And much has been done to thwart future terrorist attacks, Bush said.

Today, the nation's airports are guarded by trained federal security personnel who have undergone extensive background checks. Struc-

rorism



tural changes have been incorporated into airliners to improve in-flight security. Flight attendants and pilots have undergone special antiterrorist training. And the Federal Air Marshal program, which places undercover agents aboard some flights, has been expanded.

The INS is closely screening foreign nationals who are in the United States on temporary visas. And even shipping containers of goods from abroad are being more closely inspected.

In May, FBI director Robert S. Mueller III announced that the bureau will shift 480 agents from drug and other criminal investigations to counterterrorism duties. The FBI also plans to more than double its antiterror forces, hiring as many as 900 new agents by the end of this month.

News reports indicate that some 2,600 agents, nearly a quarter of the bureau's 11,500 agents, would be assigned to counterterrorism units.

The effort to protect the nation has also resulted in an increase of personnel at a major flight control center in Florida.

While overall responsibility for air defense of the United States and Canada rests with the North American Aerospace Defense Command at Cheyenne Mountain, Colo., day-to-day flight operations for the continental United States are managed from Tyndall Air Force Base in Panama City, Fla.

The flight operations center there "has grown from 40 to 400 since 9-11, to monitor FAA networks, view radar tracks and quickly dial up FAA authorities," according to a recent Washington Post article.

People from more than 80 countries died in the Sept. 11 attacks. Since then, many more countries have contributed to the war on terrorism — some militarily; others, diplomatically and financially, U.S. Central Command officials report.

In a May news release, CENTCOM reported that 68 countries supported the war. Twenty nations have deployed more than 16,000 troops to CENTCOM's area of responsibility.

Some 8,000 U.S. troops are currently in Afghanistan, together with about 8,000 coalition forces troops, the report indicated.

"Our operations continue, aimed at killing and capturing terrorists inside Afghanistan," said CENTCOM commander GEN Tommy Franks. "Our coalition forces are conducting sweep, reconnaissance and exploitation operations in a number of areas, and have engaged small groups of enemy soldiers. We continue to discover weapons and ammunition caches and will continue to provide intelligence based on what we find."

U.S. forces are training soldiers for an Afghan national army. And Franks announced the establishment of Combined Joint Task Force Afghanistan in June.

That headquarters is CENTCOM's forward command inside Afghanistan

and is led by the XVIII Airborne Corps commander, LTG Daniel K. McNeill.

In late June the Afghan people, who have benefited from U.S., coalition forces' and nongovernmental organizations' humanitarian-aid projects — including the rebuilding of schools, hospitals, bridges and roads — concluded the "loya jirga" process by selecting representatives for a transitional government for Afghanistan for the first time since the 1960s, Franks said.

"In October 2001 the Taliban controlled more than 80 percent of Afghanistan, and Afghanistan was a terrorist-sponsored state," he said. "Some 7 million Afghans on that date were reported to be in danger of starving or freezing. Women couldn't work, couldn't attend school, couldn't receive medical treatment.

"Al-Qaeda used Afghanistan as a safe haven to plan, encourage and finance global terrorism," he said. "The international community has united to give Afghanistan a chance."

Operations Noble Eagle and Enduring Freedom, together with the massive efforts of investigative services organizations around the world, can be credited with minimizing the terrorist threat, Defense Department officials said.

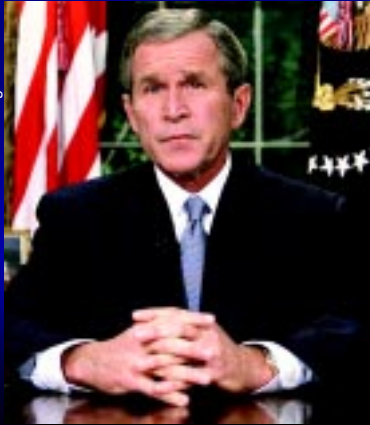
The sprawling network of "cowards," as Bush called them, has been disbanded, sent running. And their major funding sources have been severed.

Today America is a safer place to be than it was on Sept. 11, Bush has said. □



September 2001

Douglas Mills/AP



September 11 At 1:04 p.m., President George W. Bush announces that the U.S. military is on maximum alert, and promises to “hunt down and punish” those responsible for the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

September 11 For the first time in U.S. history, the Federal Aviation Administration grounds all domestic commercial airline flights, closing some 5,000 airports and stranding about 200,000 passengers. Canada also grounds all its flights and, in Great Britain, flights over London are suspended.

September 11 In New York City, United Nations headquarters is evacuated, major financial markets close, and all bridges and tunnels are blocked. In Washington, D.C., national museums close, and the White House and Departments of Justice and State are evacuated. Government offices across the country shut down. Military installations limit access. Schools dismiss classes early. And portions of highways, subway and train routes are closed.



September 11 District of Columbia Air National Guard F-16 fighters begin patrolling the skies over the capital, while Army National Guard soldiers evacuate Pentagon casualties by helicopter and military police help the National Capital Region authorities control traffic.

F.T. Eyre



Bob Chapman of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Fort Worth District works at “Ground Zero” just hours after the hijacked airliners struck the World Trade Center.



September 11 Governors in 23 states activate their National Guard forces. Some 8,000 troops are activated in New York, New Jersey, the District of Columbia and Virginia alone.

September 12 NATO invokes Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, declaring that an attack against one member of the Atlantic Alliance is an attack on all. The U.N. General Assembly and Security Council release resolutions condemning the terrorist attacks.

September 11 The United States closes its borders with Canada and Mexico. Congressional leaders are spirited to safety at undisclosed locations outside Washington. And President Bush is flown to Air Force bases in Louisiana and Nebraska for security reasons.



Gerry Gilmore

September 11 The Coast Guard increases its patrols of U.S. coastal waters, and the Navy moves some of its ships into the waters near New York City and Washington.

September 12 The Navy activates the hospital ship USNS *Comfort* to support New York City responders in the aftermath of the World Trade Center attack. Normally kept in reduced operating status in Baltimore, *Comfort* sails with a crew of 61 civilian mariners and 730 Navy medical and support personnel.



Helene C. Stikke

September 11 Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld leads members of Congress to the crash scene at the Pentagon. Later in the building's briefing room, he tells members of the press, "The Pentagon is functioning."

PH2 James Virdine, USN



September 12 An E2-C Hawkeye launches from the flight deck of USS *George Washington*. The Norfolk, Va.-based ship patrolled the coastline of New York City, providing air defense for the city.

R.D. Ward



September 12 Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld thanks one of the many Military District of Washington soldiers working at the site of the terrorist attack on the Pentagon.

September 12 DOD opens a Family Assistance Center at a hotel near the Pentagon to assist the families of those missing. In addition to casualty assistance officers, chaplains and administrative-support personnel to help with paperwork, the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and pet therapy dogs are available to comfort families.

Rudi Williams



Beth Reece



September 12 President Bush visits the Pentagon with Secretary Rumsfeld and meets with rescuers, firefighters and law-enforcement personnel. Firefighters suspend a large American flag from the roof of the Pentagon near the site of the jetliner impact.

September 12 As part of 2001's Combined Federal Campaign, the director of the Office of Personnel and Management authorizes special solicitations of federal employees and other initiatives to provide relief for terrorist-attack victims.

PH2 Corey Lewis, USN



Lt. Cdr. Dean Matousek, Tactical Action Officer aboard USS *George Washington*, surveys the air and surface space around New York City a day after the attacks on the U.S.

September 13

All U.S. airports reopen, except Boston's Logan Airport and Reagan National Airport in Washington, which open Sept. 15 and Oct. 3, respectively.

September 13

Congress authorizes President Bush to use military force against those responsible for the terrorist attacks.

September 13 Pentagon officials announce that 188 people are missing or dead as a result of the attack in Washington.

September 13 Remains of those killed in the Pentagon begin arriving at the Air Force's Charles C. Carson Center for Mortuary Affairs at Dover Air Force Base, Del.

September 14 Searchers find the flight data and cockpit voice recorders of the plane that slammed into the Pentagon. The two "black boxes," which will help investigators put together the puzzle of what happened during the doomed flight, are turned over to the FBI.



SFC Tony Roberts

September 14 President Bush approves an order to call to active duty as many as 50,000 members of the National Guard and Reserve.

September 13

Secretary of State Colin Powell confirms that Osama bin Laden, founder of the terrorist movement al Qaeda (the Base), is a suspect in the terror attacks.



Tech. Sgt. Jim Varhegyi, USAF

September 13 The American Red Cross Armed Forces Emergency Service opens a toll-free emergency hot line for Pentagon military and civilian personnel who want help in dealing with the Sept. 11 tragedy.

September 14

The Justice Department announces the first arrest in connection with the attacks, and the FBI issues 30 subpoenas.

September 14 President Bush proclaims a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance for victims of the Sept. 11 attacks. He asks employers to permit workers time off to attend services to pray for the nation.

SFC Tom Roberts



September 15 Rescue and recovery work continues around the clock. President Bush arrives at the World Trade Center to personally see the destruction and share words of encouragement with the workers. New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani reports 4,972 people are thought to be missing in the WTC attacks.

SFC Tom Roberts



September 16 Soldiers of the N.Y. Army National Guard's 145th Maintenance Company from Bronx, N.Y. move out to control access to "Ground Zero" at the remains of the World Trade Center.

September 15

President Bush confirms that Osama bin Laden is the prime suspect in the Sept. 11 attacks.

September 14

Congress approves \$40 billion to help the victims and find the perpetrators.

September 15 DOD officials escort the families of those missing at the Pentagon to see the recovery work at the site.



September 16 President Bush visits with members of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve at the Pentagon.



Rev. Thomas St. Claire

September 18 Families of the victims of United Airlines Flight 93, which crashed near Shanksville, Pa., visit a memorial set up near the crash site.

September 21 The FBI assumes crime-scene jurisdiction at the Pentagon from the Arlington County, Va., Fire Department.

September 24 Some 250 families of the dead and missing in the Pentagon attack attend a special performance of "A Concert for America" at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington.



Emma Tatum

September 23 Reserve soldiers from the 204th Military Police Bn from Fort Polk, La., prepare to board an aircraft after being activated.

September 24 President Bush announces that terrorists' financial networks will be frozen. Bush says the United States has developed the international financial equivalent of law enforcement's "Most Wanted" list of individuals and organizations.

September 21 MG James T. Jackson, commanding general of the Military District of Washington, honors MDW engineers and Arlington County firefighters for their relief efforts since the Sept. 11 attack on the Pentagon.

September 18 DOD authorizes the military services to allow members to accrue up to 80 days of leave instead of the normal 60 days.



SSG Alberto Betancourt

September 2001 Heightened security measures are enforced at all U.S. installations around the world.

September 26 The FBI hands over Pentagon crash-site management to MDW. The transfer of responsibility marks the end of the FBI's crime-scene investigation.

September 27 The Federal Aviation Administration requests about 5,000 National Guard members to reinforce security at 422 commercial airports nationwide for four to six months.

October 2001

Paul Disney



PH1 Joshua Karsten, USN

September 25 Flight-deck personnel stand by as an F/A-18 Hornet gets catapulted from the USS *John F. Kennedy* as part of continuing air action against Taliban and al Qaeda forces.

September 27 Secretary Rumsfeld announces the creation of the Defense of Freedom medal to honor DOD civilian employees injured or killed in the line of duty. The award's effective date is Sept. 11.



September 30 Afghanistan's Taliban government says that Osama bin Laden is under its control within the country.

Late September About 2,300 people whose offices were affected by the attack on the Pentagon move into leased space near the building. Many workers had been using any open work space they could find in other government offices.

October 2 Secretary of the Army Thomas E. White is named the interim DOD executive agent for homeland-security matters.



SFC Kathleen T. Rhem

October 5 Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, with Uzbekistan President Islam Karimov, announces that Uzbekistan will grant the United States limited fly-over and basing privileges.

October 4

The editor of a tabloid newspaper in Florida is diagnosed with the first case of anthrax in the United States in decades.

October 7 GEN Tommy Franks, commander U.S. Central Command, leads the U.S. campaign in Afghanistan as U.S. and British forces launch their attacks.



Gerry Gilmore

October 11 The nation marks the one-month anniversary of the attack. President Bush attends a memorial service at the Pentagon.

October 8 Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge is sworn in as the director of the Office of Homeland Security.

October 8 The U.S. Coast Guard mobilizes the largest harbor-security force since World War II.



MSG Sue Harper

October 6 SSG David C. Clark, a parachute rigger with the 5th Quartermaster Co. of the 21st Theater Support Command, unpacks a box of Humanitarian Daily Rations at Ramstein Air Base, Germany. More than 50 soldiers worked the weekend of Oct. 6 loading rations for airdrops over Afghanistan.



October 10 President Bush unveils the "World's Most Wanted Terrorist List," saying: "Terrorism has a face, and today we expose it for the world to see."



October 11 The huge American flag that hung to the right of the damaged area of the Pentagon is lowered and folded with full military honors. Soldiers of Company A, 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), lower the colors and fold them on the helipad, just in front of where the hijacked airliner hit the Pentagon.

Lance Cpl. Joseph R. Price, USMC



October 15 Military personnel and civilian first responders join together for realistic training exercises involving hazardous materials, emergency-response teams and firefighting.

Staff Sgt. Shane Cuomo, USAF



October 18 A member of the Air Force's 28th Air Expeditionary Wing checks a 500-pound bomb in the bay of a B-52 bomber heading for Afghanistan during Operation Enduring Freedom.

Staff Sgt. Shane Cuomo, USAF



October 19 Air Force B-52s strike targets in Afghanistan during continuing missions in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

October 12 Vice President Dick Cheney says that the spate of anthrax cases that left several people dead could be linked to Osama bin Laden's terrorist network.



October 24 The U.S. Postal Service makes the special "United We Stand" Stamp available in a limited area. It is issued nationwide on Nov. 5. The 34-cent self-adhesive stamp features "Old Glory" with the words "United We Stand" below it.

October 29 About 80 percent of the air campaign in Afghanistan thus far has been directed against front-line Taliban and al Qaeda forces. Air operations include targeting terrorist and Taliban command-and-control facilities, including bunkers and tunnels. U.S. forces use about 70 strike aircraft. This includes 50 to 55 carrier-based aircraft, and six to eight each of land-based tactical aircraft and long-range bombers.



SSG Alberto Belancourt



Tech. Sgt. Jim Varhegyi, USAF

October 25 Petty Officer 1st Class Steve Baluyot of the Biological Defense Research Directorate at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., is part of a joint DOD team assisting the Centers for Disease Control in analyzing the continuing anthrax-related incidents.

October 25 "Aggressive renovation" is Lee Ivey's response to the Sept. 11 attack on America's defense hub. The Pentagon renovation manager plans to have people back in their offices by the first anniversary of the tragedy.

October 30 A “modest” number of U.S. troops is on the ground supporting the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan, Secretary Rumsfeld says. The Americans are on the ground only in the northern part of the country. The presence of these personnel has improved the effectiveness of the air campaign against front-line Taliban and al Qaeda forces, Rumsfeld says.

November 2001

November 1 The Army’s Office of the Chief of Chaplains presents \$177,000 — donated by congregants — to the Pentagon Relief Fund. Art work from schools around the country also pours into the Pentagon.

October 30 Military postal officials reluctantly end the “Operation Dear Abby” and “Any Service Member” postal programs because of the threat posed by anthrax spores mailed anonymously to several key U.S. government figures.

October 31 DOD expands the list of areas in which soldiers are eligible for imminent-danger or hardship-duty pay, adding Kyrgyzstan, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan to the imminent-danger areas. Soldiers in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan qualify for hardship-duty pay.

Master Sgt. Mark Savage, USAF



October 30 Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta announces heightened security measures at U.S. airports, train stations and other locations.



Marilyn Noakes

November 1 Heightened security measures continue on U.S. military installations around the world.



November 12 U.S. special forces soldiers ride horseback as they work with members of the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan during Operation Enduring Freedom.

November 9 Northern Alliance forces capture Mazar-e-Sharif and claim the Taliban is in retreat.

November 11 U.S. Third Army/U.S. Army Forces Central Command establish Coalition Forces Land Component Command for Operation Enduring Freedom.

November 6 Northern Alliance officials claim to have captured three districts near the northern city of Mazar-e-Sharif, with the extensive involvement of U.S. military advisers in the attack.



Staff Sgt. Greg L. Davis, USAF

November 11 Two F-16As of the 178th Fighter Squadron, North Dakota Air National Guard, fly an early morning combat air patrol mission over the Pentagon.



November 14 An F/A-18 Hornet from Navy Fighter Attack Sqdn. 195, part of Carrier Air Wing 5, launches from USS *Kitty Hawk* during morning flight operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

November 25

Taliban soldiers being held in a Mazar-e-Sharif fort revolt. Michael Spann, a CIA officer who was interviewing Taliban prisoners when the revolt began, is killed.

November 25

American-born Taliban fighter John Walker Lindh is captured by anti-Taliban forces in Afghanistan, held at a prison near Mazar-e-Sharif and questioned by CIA agents.

November 14

U.S. forces rescue eight people, including two Americans, being held by the Taliban in Afghanistan.

November 13 Northern Alliance forces seize Afghanistan's capital, Kabul, and the Taliban is in full retreat.

November 20 About three-quarters of Afghanistan is now in the hands of opposition forces, while concentrations of Taliban and al Qaeda troops are bottled up in the cities of Kunduz and Kandahar.



November 26 Mail delivery resumes to the Pentagon after being interrupted for more than a month because anthrax was found at the Washington facility that processes the Pentagon's mail. The mail is being screened and X-rayed before being delivered to recipients in the building.

November 29 Congress passes an emergency defense appropriations bill.

November 30 The Army enacts a "stop-loss" program to keep soldiers in selected military occupational specialties — mainly special operations and aviation — from leaving active duty.

November 28 Attorney General John Ashcroft releases information about individuals detained in connection with the Sept. 11 attacks. Federal charges have been filed against 104 people, 55 of whom are in custody. Another 548 people are in custody for immigration violations.



Sgt. Joseph R. Chenelly, USMC

November 25 About 1,200 U.S. Marines establish a base near Kandahar, on an airbase captured by anti-Taliban forces.



November 30 Since the anthrax scares in October, the Army's Criminal Investigation Command has investigated 287 potential anthrax cases Armywide. Only two sites have tested positive for the spores, and none are considered contaminated.

December 2001

December 3 The United States and Canada strengthen security along their 4,000-mile-long border. In the United States, 400 additional National Guard troops will be placed at 43 checkpoints.

December 7 The Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, the office that suffered the most casualties during the attack on the Pentagon, holds a memorial service to remember fallen comrades.

December 1 American Taliban-fighter John Walker Lindh is taken into U.S. custody. He's flown to the United States in January.

AP Photo/APTN



December 6 An MH-53J PaveLOW helicopter from the USAF's 16th Special Operations Wing at Hurlburt Field, Fla., prepares to refuel in-flight during a mission in Afghanistan.

Tech. Sgt. Manuel Trejo, USAF



December 7 Taliban forces surrender in their stronghold of Kandahar, but U.S. forces continue to engage armed enemy fighters attempting to leave the area. Marines have been interdicting roads with aircraft and direct fire. Special-operations forces aiding the opposition forces help close off the city.